## Washington Sentinel

BEVERLEY TUCKER AND WM. M. OVERTON Ward's Building, near the Capitol, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TERMS. 

To Cluss on Individuals, subscribing for five or more copies-Tri-Weekly, per annum, in advance......53 06

Dr Postmasters are requested to act as agent-

MARCH 26, 1855.

#### A CHANGE IN THE SENTINEL-TO OUR READERS.

Having just completed the third volume of our Daily paper, we are enabled to carry out to-morrow a purpose which we have for some time past entertained. That purpose is the suspension of our Daily paper until a few weeks before the meeting of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Of course the Tri-

been from the establishment of our enterprise. Most of our subscribers take our Tri-Weekly issue. They live at a distance from the Metropolis and get the Tri-Weekly paper with the same regularity and frequency with which they would get the Daily. Moreover, in the repers established here, before we entered the exigency.

From the begining we have sought to establish for the Sentinel, not a local, but a general sustain us either by subscription or advertising. Of course we acknowledge with gratitude the kindness of those who have contributed to the support of our enterprize-but the generous help we have received here was more an incident

The City of Washington is known to be, to a great extent, under the influence and control of the Federal Government, which, under the present administration, has withheld from us the encouragement and support that, as a Democratic Journal, we had a right to expect, an encouragement, and a support which it has rendered to other Journals of opposite and conflicting politics.

We desire to be useful to the country at large. We desire ample time for the preparation of our editorial articles, and as we have none of the Government advertising, which three of the daily newspaper here enjoy; as the expense of a Daily paper in Washington is immense, and as we can perhaps make the Sentinel more interesting and useful, by changing it from a Daily to a Tri-Weekly paper, we have determined to do so. We propose to issue it on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of every week. Our readers will bear in mind that this is but a supension of our Daily paper. A few weeks before the meeting of Congress we will resume, and with additional force, our Daily issue.

## MORE PROOFS AGAINST THE KNOW-

the 1st Session of the 33d Congress, Mr. Eliot, a Massachusetts whig, moved to suspend the rules in order to enable him to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law. The year and nays were called on the motion, and the vote was as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Ball, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Cerwin, Crocker, Thomas Davis, De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Thos. D. Eliot. Everhart, Giddings, Goodrich, Aaron Harlan, Howe, Daniel T. Jones, Knox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Norton, Parker, Pennington Pringle, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabine, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Gerrit Smith, Andrew Stuart Thurston, Trout, Upham, Wade, Walley, Elihu 3. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, and Tappan Wentworth-45.

Nays-Messrs. Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Baily, Barry, Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchweli, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Cook; Cox, Craige, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Drum Dunbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, Ellison, English, Farley, Faulkner, Flor-ence, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Harrison, Haven, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Hunt, Johnson, George W. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Macy, Maurice, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Andrew Oliver, Orr, Peckham, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Riddle, Robbins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Sollers, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alex. H. Stephens Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton. David Stuart, I. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Wheeler, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer-120.

Nearly, if not all, who voted for Mr. Eliot's Whigs who voted for it were Northern Whigs. those proceedings. It is as follows:

an analysis of the vote. There is nearly as erty. Of France, this is especially true. Her striking a contrast between the Northern and revolutions have been frantic convulsions. the Southern Whigs. The former, with sev- blazing conflagrations that consumed even eral lonesome exceptions, going for it, and the those who originated them. They have always,

latter in a body against it.

"This vote makes distinctly apparent to the moderation and conservatism. country two important facts. The first is, that tion, there is no National Whig party. On the most vital constitutional question, the Whigs were in error. of the North and the Whigs of the South have separated. A complete antagonism exists bethey have in their public meetings and in their newspapers, that their chief and controlling motive is to war upon slavery-to deprive it of the protection of the Constitution, and to strike down the defences with which the founders of the government wisely and justly surrounded it. The latter have stood shoulder to shoulder

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vided for in the institution of slavery.

"This is one of the most distinct and unequivocal signs of the times, and should serve as a warning, if warning were needed, to the Whigs

"When the Whigs of the North proclaim, in the face of the whole country, that the cement that holds them together is hatred of southern men and southern institutions-that they are determined to outrage the first and to break down the last-when they proclaim this Vandal Weekly and Weekly Sentinel will be unchanged. They will be issued as regularly as they have purpose in Congress and out of Congress, in public and in private-when they make this declaration at all times and places, it is not possible to conceive of a continued union between them and the Southern Whigs.

"Men loth to renounce their old party associations, may endeavor to solace themselves with cess of Congress, particularly in the long nine the thought, that while they are at daggers months recess, there is really little, if any ne- drawn with their quondam northern associates cessity for a daily newspaper here. Everybody on this great question, there are yet other subknows that Washington is not a commercial jects on which they can agree. We tell such place, and hence there is no business necessity | that they would do themselves and their counfor a daily paper. If there were, the daily pa- try a grievous wrong. This question is the absorbing and vital question. The Northern arena, would be amply adequate to meet the Whigs have made it the Aaron's rod that swallows up all other rods, and unless the Southern Whigs have determined to give their cheek to the smiter and their property to the spoiler, character. We have not looked to this city to they cannot longer affiliate with their northern

Now, what has become of the Northern Whigs who in and out of Congress were in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law? They have, with very few, if any exceptions, united themselves with the abolitionized Knownothings of the Northern States. All the recent elections prove this. We have, from time to time, elaborately and in detail cited the evi-

dences of it. What has become of the Southern Whigs, who in Congress and out of Congress opposed this motion? Are they not in the same organization in the South. We fear, we believe, we almost know, that the great majority of them are. Nor do-we here, or at any time, mean to accuse Southern men of being Abolitionists. They quit the Northern Whigs because the Northern Whigs, after fooling them for years, at last proved to them by gradual encroachments, that they were Abolitionists. Quitting them, they did not know where to go. Much to their relief, the Know-nothing organization, pretending to "ignore" slavery, sprang up in the North, at this crisis. They joined that organization. But after seducing them, the Northern Know-nothings, bad as "ignoring" slavery is, at last refused, like the Hon. Mr. Burlingame and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to stick to that stifling process called

used to do before they cloaked and masked On Friday, the 28th day of July, 1854, at themselves under the disguise of Know-Now we behold a great organization that boasts of its extension from the extreme north to the extreme south, from abolitionized Massachusetts to slaveholding Texas. We behold Southern Whigs associated and affiliated with Northern Abolitionists, infinitely worse than the

Whigs from whom our southern brethren indig-

'ignoring." They grew insolent at the North,

nantly separated. We know that the objects of these northern and southern Know-nothings are different, as regards the slavery question. The first are false, and the last true. But the true men, we fear, are stupidly playing a political game of blind man's buff, and permitting their dishonest associates to lead them into a secret society which would disgrace a despotism-a society which is as much defiled by deception as it is

Where, meanwhile, is the great, honest National Democratic party? It is in its old place. It is everywhere, as it is in Virginia-opposed to Northern Know-nothingism and opposed to Northern Abolitionism. It will die in its tracks before it will surrender to either.

#### VICTOR HUGO'S SPEECH-FRENCH AND AMERICAN IDEAS OF LIBERTY.

All the oppressions of a despotic government are most melancholy. They are melancholy in their exactions, in their social severances, in their cold-blooded cruelties, and in their stifling of noble and lofty impulses. But they are most melancholy in this-that those motion were Whigs-a motion in effect to brave and generous spirits, within whose hearts abolish the Fugitive Slave law. The Demo- burn the light of liberty, and who will not be cratic party voted en masse against it. Those crushed and ground down, are induced by these oppressions to embrace distempered views of We repeat and republish now what we said on liberty. One extreme, in this imperfect world, the 30th day of July, when we commented on | begets the opposite extreme. Extreme despotism begets in the minds of those who oppose "Nor is this the only contrast presented by it-an extreme and a licentious sense of libin their efforts to attain freedom, lost sight of

We were aware that the celebrated Victor there is but one sound national political orga- Hugo was a Republican and a poet, but we nization in the country, and that is the great had never dreamed, until very lately, that he Democratic party. The other is, that in re- was so Red a Republican, and so wild a poet. spect to the Constitution as a basis of organiza- We thought that he had a solid substratum of common sense. We are sorry to find that we

He recently delivered an address "to the exiles of Europe, on the anniversary of the tween them. The first have as plainly shown French revolution." It is full of poetry, full through their representatives in Congress as of eloquence, and full of humanity. But it is in many places full of nonsense. He gravely prehension that the above correspondence proposes what some of our Northern lunatics propose-that women shall be allowed the not only seem to endorse that intimation, but ight of suffrage. He says:

"We should everywhere behold the brainthinking, the arm-acting and matter-obeying; although it be calculated to mystify, more light machinery serving the will of man; social ex- may soon be thrown on the subject. with the Democratic party in maintenance of periments on a mighty scale; all the wonderful

only to push, in order to become transformed to intelligence; gratuitous and obligatory academies, where capacities only should mark the limits of instruction, and where the child of You certainly might, at any time, have obtained imprisonment, to Clichy, to the bagnio, to the dungeon, to the scaffold. As for us, we shall infamous trade. find women good enough for dignity and for liberty; it finds woman good enough for slavery and death, we shall find her good enough for life; it recognizes woman as a public personage for sufferings and pains and penalties, we shall recognize her as a public personage for justice and right. We shall not say—soul of

nal slave, eternal victim, eternal martyr, we will raise you up! We will not gravely discuss the subject of women's rights, even with so intellectual a man as the great Victor Hugo. It is beneath his intellect, and to an Anglo-Saxon, beneath

the first quality, MAN; soul of secondary quality,

equal, with respect the more. Oh woman, wife,

mother, sister, companion, eternal minor, eter-

We shall proclaim woman as our

It is by such extravagances as this that the French lose liberty and become subject to despotisms. French philosophera are too often sublimated poets, who expect, in this cold practical world, poetic justice. They confound moral maxims with legal enactments, and think that what they express in beautiful phraseology, can be accomplished with the same ease with which the words are spoken. They confound words with things-ideas with deeds-visions with realizations. What they want is sound practical sense, and Anglo-Saxon conservatism.

The great Frenchman-for he is greatas an idealist, thus defines freedom:

"Freedom to go and come, freedom to asso ciate, freedom to possess, freedom to speak and to write, freedom to think, freedom to love, freedom to believe-all these liberties would form a panoply around the citizens sheltered by them and become invioable."

Now, we enjoy all these privileges, franchises, and liberties in this country, and yet women are not allowed to vote. But the

But there are other points in this address of the great Frenchman that challenge severe criticism. He is evidently more of the Poet than the statesman. He dreams bright dreams that he thinks may be realized-dreams to fulfill which, all the French Patriots in all the French Revolutions have bathed France with United States Navy.

the Know-nothings, and they came out dis-French Philosophers, the most learned of tinctly and rankly against slavery, as they all, and French Patriots, the sincerest of all, have one thing to learn. It is that they have to take human nature as it is. They cannot accomplish impossibilities. They cannot pluck the moon or the stars from the heavens. They can no more extract rational freedom from licentious liberty, than from grinding despot-

The address of Victor Hugo abounds in eloquence and poetry. We might quote many sentiments of that character. We will content ourselves with one. He says:

" Progress is the very stride of God." But even here he commits what all his revolutionary predecessors have committed. He forgets that progress in the best cause has a limit. All human things have a limit. If Frenchmen would observe this law of limit, they would accomplish far more for the freedom of their country, than they ever have

A revolution must be a sensible, well considered and conservative revolution-or it will end in barren bloodshed, and fixed despotism.

## LETTER FROM MR. SOULE.

Some days ago a statement appeared in the New York Times, which, after mentioning that Mr. Soule had suddenly changed his bearing towards the administration, stated that the change was produced by the discovery, on the part of Mr. Soule, that Mr. Perry, his Secretary of Legation had made certain communications to the Department of State. According to the article in the Times, those communications reflected so severely on the official conduct of Mr. Soule, as to induce him to avoid any issue with the government, for fear of their publication. The National Intelligencer copied the leading statement of the Times, and, by doing so, called from Mr. Soule the following

NEW YORK, METROPOLITAN HOTEL, March 22, 1855.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: MESSES. EDITORS: My attention has just been called to a republication which appeared in your number of the 19th instant of an article from the New York Times of the 17th, alluding to a certain subreptitious correspon held, it would seem, between H. T Perry, esq., my Secretary of Legation at Ma-rid, and the Department of State at Washington, and enclosing letters which had passed between that gentleman and myself subsequent to my departure from Spain in August last. Had not the article of the "Times" gone beyond that paper I should have avoided noticing its contents; but when the grave Intelligencer hesitates not to transfer it to its columns, may well surrender what scruples I had against thrusting myself on the attention of the public, and be permitted to hazard a word

The article of the Times intimates that my reserve and discretion since my return to Washington could only be induced by the apshould be sent to the public; and you, sirs, strive to make it more significant by the remark that the story narrated in it "is of too much interest to be withheld from your readers, for,

I had imagined that your keen sight, Messrs,

the constitutional and legal guarantees pro- fecundations of progress by progress; science Editors, could hardly be obscured by the mists struggling with creation; workshops always of such a narrative, as I have some reason to open, whose doors poverty had only to push, in know that very early, and long before the date. order to become transformed into labor; of the publication in the Times, you had obshools always open, whose doors ignorance had tained access to the very papers alluded to in

> the poor should receive the same culture as the child of the rich; polls, where women might vote as well as men, for the Old World finds women equal to civil, commercial and the rich; polls where women the true that, in my Secretary of Legation, in the very man I had taken to my bosom, though he belonged not to my political creed, I penal responsibilities; it finds woman equal to had a spy and a traitor, it will never hurt me

> > Please, sir, insert this letter in your next number, and believe me your very humble and obedient servant.

The National Intelligencer in publishing the foregoing letter, subjoins the following com-

"Since Mr. Soule has thought proper to admit the existence of the correspondence alluded to by the article of the New York Times, copied into the Intelligencer, we might forego any observations on the Letter which he has done us the honor to address to us; but it may not be improper for us to make one or two remarks upon it. First, we did not "obtain access" to pondence, direct or indirect,) and we respected hat confidence by abstaining from any reference to the letters until we found the statement in the New York journal. Secondly, in copying the Times' article, we excluded those personal passages which we supposed Mr. Soule could take just exception to. Thirdly, as the correspondence was not in our possession, it would have been as idle as it would have been impertinent and unprecedented to ask Mr. Soule's fiat for its publication; nor had we any motive for so novel a step, as we had no reason to doubt that the correspondence would, in due toward all the good people of the United States. time, be sent to Congress with the other papers on the subject of our Spanish relations.

#### Know-nothingism and Slavery.

"It is understood that the scarlet degree binds the Know-nothings who take it to ignore the slavery question, north and south, and vote for every candidate put in nomination by the regular secret machinery. Senator Wilson has proved that he has taken this red degree. What a poor soul a citizen of this free country must have, to shackle himself with such Jesuit oaths! How intensely that old party hack must love office and distinction, who swallows all his previous declarations, acknowledges French poet and politician thinks that the himself a political knave, and rivals the clown extension of suffrage to women is essential to of the ring in the agility with which he can turn somersets, to obtain votes! Certainly some of the members of the secret order must despise some of the political traders whom they help to elevate."-Boston Post.

### DIED.

On Saturday morning, March 24th, at the residence of General Eaton, MARGARET ROSA, widow of the late Lieutenant John B. Randolph,

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend the funeral on Monday next, at

DEOPLE'S EDITION OF CHANNING. und. Price \$2 25. The same six volumes bound in three. Price

two dollars. Memoirs of William Ellery Channing, 3, vols. Price \$1 75, with Portrait engraved on steel Ware on the Formation of the Christian Chareter. Price 50 cents.

A large supply of the above just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near Ninth street.

TO ALL WHO HAVE CLAIMS TO COL. lect.—I amagain Collector in Fairfax county. Virginia, for two years from this day. My official bond, with ample security, was given at June court, 19th June. I intend to devote my attention entirely to my business. From my long experience in my business, acquaintance with the peoale and faithful discharge of my duties heretofore am induced to solicit a portion of the public col lections from those who intend to place their laims in the hands of an officer or agent. I will take claims on any persons in my county for any amounts, and, if justified, will attend to the collec-tions of claims in the adjoining counties.

If any reference is wanting, I would refer to the clerks of my county and the attorneys of the bar here. All communications must be post paid. Claims out of the State should be fully authentiated before sent to me for collection; I will col ect, in my official capacity or as agent, as may be equested; if, as an officer, I charge legal fee only and which if the claim is made, the defendant has always to pay; and if as agent, the plaintiff must pay me ten per cent., if collected or sucured, and any legal cost I may be at to secure the debt. SPENCER JACKSON,

Fairtax court-house, Virginia.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS! M. H. FAULKNER, the only practical Whirt Maker in the city, would respectfully nform his old customers, members of Congress, and strangers, that by leaving their measures at his the best material and warranted to fit in all casesthe reputation which these shirts have acquired in this city, induces the advertiser to invite those nen who have been troubled with bad fitting shirts to give him a call feeling assured that they vill, on trial, admit their superiority. Sign of the Shirt, Pennsylvania avenue,

stween 3d and 44 streets, south side. P. S .- A good assortment of Furnishing Goods n hand, which will be sold cheap. Nov. 30 eod1m [Union and Star.]

UNDER GARMENTS just received.—I have just opened a full supply of Gentle-men's Under Shirts and Drawers, silk, merino, ambawool, Scotch do., Shaker, and Canton Flan nels, &c., which I am now prepared to dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

TO SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF the House of Representatives. A gentle-nan who has had twenty years' experience as a parliamentary, legal, and general reporter, both in Europe and America, having several leisure hours each day, proposes to devote them to the service of any gentleman having writing to do, either for the press or of any other description. Desiring some mode of employing those hours until the adjournment of the present session of Congress, he is perfectly indifferent as to the character of the writing he may be required to perform, and will nunications addressed to P. B. T., at Mrs. Ward's, corner of 44 street and Missouri avenue, will meet with prompt attention. References of the highest

WANTED,-A Respectable White Wo-W man, American or English, who can come well recommended as a Seamstress, and is willing and capable of taking care of Children. Apply at this office. T D GLOVES \_A fresh supply of Gent's

hie ht-colored Kid Gloves at STEVENS'S Feb 24-3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

Local and Personal.

Caught in his own Trap.-Yesterday morn ing, an elderly German complained, at the watchhouse, that an Irish boy had called him hard names -not pronouncing blessings upon him; in other words, had cursed and sworn at him, in the mar-

The complainant and the defendant were soon arraigned before the presiding police magistrate. Justice Morsell, who examined into the case with his usual carefulness.

It appeared that the parties occupied stands on the market square, and that the German, leaving his place of business, proceeded to that of the Irish boy, officiously to remove a box which somewhat obstructed an inlet to the market. Hence the difficulty between the parties. The German swore to the truth of the offence

harged; and the result was, the Irish boy was fined two dollars and twenty two cents, which his gentlemanly employer paid for him, although the juvenile offender, in tears, protested against this act of friendship. The German appeared to be It was now the boy's turn to obtain satisfaction;

so he charged, under oath, the German with calling him bad names; reflecting, too, upon the land the correspondence referred to. A copy of it was voluntarily but confidentially placed in our hands for perusal in February, (not, however, by Mr. Perry, with whom we had no correspondence referred to. A copy of it was voluntarily but confidentially placed in our hands for perusal in February, (not, however, language, at a stage of the quarrelsome proceedings, was, "I'll show you;" the word show sound. ing somewhat like that of shoot.

The magistrate fixed the German in the sum of wo dollars and twenty-two cents; which amount he reluctantly paid, expressing his surprise that he was thus dealt with. He had hastily and voluntarily presented himself as the complainant, but was now a defendant, by the oath of the boy. His joy was turned into sorrow.

Further to adjust and equalize the matter, the German and Irish boy were severally bound over to keep the peace not only with each other, but

A Complaining Lodger. On Friday night a white boy, aged about ten years, was found in a countryman's wagon, secretly, perhaps dishonestly, inspecting the choice contents of the vehicle. One of the Auxiliary Guard escorted him to the watch house, in order to provide him with lodgings. The little fellow complained of the hard bench-bed, but, to make his rest more comfortable, some old coats and blankets were furnished for that purpose. How do you manage elsewhere ?" it was asked,

Young as he is, he has served a term or two in the work-touse; there being no other receptable for juvenile and adult vagrants in this city. One of the magistrates in attendance remarked, "I'm facil I'll house to read you down for single day.

It does not vibrate to the foot fall; it gives no objection to thirty days;" bursting into tears.

He was discharged from custody, yesterday morning, after promising that he would not again e found lurking about the Centre Market.

It is deeply to be regretted that there is no institution in the midst of us to which wayward formed of wires, bound together by a wrapping, boys, who are night-runners, or out-door sleepers, also of wire, are deeply imbedded in the rock can be sentenced-where an oversight can be on each shore, and securely fastened into great exercised concerning their morals, and where wholesome instruction will predispose them to conduct themselves with propriety, and inspire them with ambition to attain to honorable man-

Gift Enterprises seem to be everywhere money for a ticket, which secures the purchaser a chance to draw something valuable, while the proprietors of the exhibitions draw large profits from the credulity and pockets of their patrons. Several nights ago, eight hundred or more per

ons, of both sexes, adventured, each, "a quar- The railway is laid on the top of the bridge ter" in the scheme of the "Dissolving Views." which they had severally purchased, articles of is about twenty-eight feet above the carriage value worth speaking of and showing, the others were provided with soap, or perfumery, or incon-

On Friday night, the scheme was repeated; and hundreds of people again tried their fortunes. A number of Yankee clocks were among the ar-tick-les, for prizes. As the supply of soap was nearly exhausted on the two former occasions. other things were substituted. The contents of boxes which we saw open first, a bone mustard or salt spoon; secondly, half a dozen chain links made of thread and tin-foil; thirdly, a brass chain; and fourthly, a dozen shirt-. The last fell to the lot of an old bachelor, who laughed heartily.

The scheme, for aught we know to the contrary. was conducted fairly. Every one who buys a ticket is assured he shall receive something, and

Family Necessaries .- The best flour is retailed at eleven dollars and seventy five cents a barrel; butter, average price, thirty-one cents a pound ; eggs, eighteen cents a dozen, a fall of one-half the price within the past month; best beef, fifteen cents kind, seventy-five cents a peck; herrings, twentycents a bunch; eating apples, the best in the market, though nothing to boast of, sixty-two and a half cents a peck; dried apples, fifty cents, and dried peaches, sevent; five cents a peck. No housekeeper complains of over-measure by the dealers. Plenty of every thing good in market, on the gastronomic demands of the community.

The Osborne Murder.-The Washington News of yesterday says that "many persons in thus far have been comparatively light, but for his community have thought it very strange that | a long time past a weight of some two hundred the proper authorities have not offered a reward for the discovery and arrest of the blood-thirsty assassins who murdered William Osborne, near his dwelling, three miles north of this city, about We do not know whose business it is to offer a

eward; but we do know that when convicts break out of the Penitentiary or the county jail, ewards are offered by Government officials for heir apprehension. Our city authorities, too, ave frequently offered large rewards for the arrest of incendiaries. But the murderer is suffered to go at large, without an effort being made o bring him to justice!

The Evening Star .- We notice by a card in the Star, vesterday afternoon, that W. D. Wallach has purchased all the property and interest of William H. Hope in that paper.

The Suspension Bridge at Niagara. On Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was crossed by a locomotive and train of cars. The directors of the Bridge Company, several directors and officers of the New York Central and Great Western railroads, and many others were present and participated in the brief excursion ride. The locomotive Milo, weighing thirty two tons, and three open freight cars, crowded with men, made two trips each way. The Niagara Falls International Bridge Company exists by virtue of charters given it by the Canadian Parliament and the New York Legislature. The first wire suspension bridge was finished in 1848, and was built by Charles Ellet. It was a light and airy structure, a mere spider-web, compared with the present substantial railroad bridge. The first one cost less than \$50,000. For several years it answered every purpose and formed the common highway between New York and the Provinces. The tolls of the bridge constantly increased, and last year amounted to over \$40,000. The stock was the best in the country, and was not to be had at any price. The completion and opening of the Great Western Railroad to the Falls rendered necessary a new suspension bridge for railroad purposes. New stock was issued, and the bridge, under the control of John A. Roebling, as engineer and architect, is now nearly finished, at a cost of about \$500,000.

It is entirely impossible by words, without diagrams, to convey a very correct idea of the suspension bridge; but we will give a few of the figures relating to it, and attempt a brief general description: Length of span from centre to-cen-

Water..... Number of wire cables..... Diameter of each cable.......... Number of No. 9 wires in each ca-stays will support..... 7,300 Base of towers..... Top of tower ..... Length of each upper cable..... 1,256½ " lower cable...... 1,190 Inside.... Total length of wire in miles ....

It will be remembered that the old suspenfor you have deserted a good home and your sion bridge was hung by cables passing over kind parents." "Why," the lad replied, "I sleeps | wooden towers, and the whole affair was a light and apparently frail structure. This, however 'has stood all the blasts that rage through the afraid I'll have to send you down for ninety days, oscillation under a heavily-loaded wagon, and

again." "Please don't," he responded; "I have no beneath a railroad train the jar is no more perceptible than upon any of the strongest truss Imprisonment in the work-house or municipal bridges. We stood upon the bridge once when penitentiary has effected no reform in his morals, the train passed and we rode over once, and and he is now as great a truant from home as each time were astonished at the firmness and immobility of the structure. In building the new bridge the old one was used as a platform. The wooden towers have given place to solid stone towers, and the airy old bridge to a firm smooth carriage way. The immense cables, 104 inches in diameter.

anchor plates. They pass then to the tops of the towers and fall away in inexpressible beautiful curves, and, rising again to the tower on the other shore, pass to their secure anchorage in the solid rock. These cables, are painted white, and resemble in appearance a white birch log as it lies in the woods. From the opular. Showmen charge a specified amount of cables at distances of eight or ten feet other smaller iron ropes drop, on which the woode and iron truss work of the bridge is suspended. Cables cross and recross in every direction essential to give strength and to obviate lateral or vertical oscillation, and to equalize as far as may be the pressure over the whole bridge and is made of heavy iron castings, fastened While but a few of them found in the little boxes | timbers of great length and size. This track floor. The carriage floor is therefore an enclo sure. It is the bottom of a tabular structure on the top of which is the railway. This upper track is securely railed in, and, though on larger and more magnificent scale, resemble the old bridge, familiar to most of our readers. The carriage floor is nineteen feet wide. The inside width of the upper floor is about twentytwo feet. In the centre of this is the iron track-way. The track-way is arranged for three guages, while in fact it occupies only the space of one. It is in this wise: An ordinary track is laid, the rails six feet apart. This is the Erie guage. Between these rails are two others four feet eight-and-a-half inches apart. This is the New York central guage; and from the south inside rail to the north outside rail is five feet six inches, or the Canada guage. The arrangement is simple but ingenious. The switches are distant from the bridge on land, and unless the trains that are to pass over the bridge are switched upon their proper guages, of course they come to a stand-still remote from the bridge. Thus there is no possible danger from this source. It is proper to say that there pound; Irish potatoes, the sounder and larger are three tracks upon the bridge. At the same time only one train can occupy them at once. five cents a dozen; perch, thirty-one and a quarter as they are all in the compass of a single sixfoot track. It is this track-way, and this alone, that is leased to the Canada road for forty five thousand dollars a year, which they underlet to the New York Central and such other roads as may desire to use it. All the rest of the bridge, the carriage-way and the foot-ways that are beside the track-way, are reserved by the and not a few continued complaints of high tolls | Bridge Company. These last will give an income of many thousand dollars above the fortyfive thousand dollars lease. The loads that have passed over the bridge

fifty or three hundred tons of stone has been lying upon the bridge as a sort of make There will be a formal celebration of the opening of the bridge about the first of May, to which "all the world" will gather. Rochester American

SCHONENBERG & THUN, GENERAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, Patents, Bounty Lands, and Pensions.

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MME. SCHONENBERG\*

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION

TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, 257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

## Washington Sentinel.

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# Telegraphic.

Later from California-Arrival of the George Law.

NEW YORK, March 24 .- (From Sandy Hook )-The George Law arrived this morning, with Cali-ornia dates of March 1st, three days later than hose brought by the Northern Light. The mails and passengers were brought down

by the Golden Gate in eleven days and four hours

by the Golden Gate in eleven days and four hours running time.

The George Law left Aspinwall on the morning of the 16th. She brings 234 passengers.

The following are the principal consignees:—
Drexel & Co., \$100,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$10.000; A. Rich & Bros., \$25000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$15,000; Adams & Co., \$10,500, and others, amounting in all to \$317,500.

Colonel J. C. Fremont is one of the passengers.

Wells, Fargo, & Co., resumed payment on the 27th, and all the demands thus far have been prompty paid.

promply paid.

Adams & Co., have filed a petition for insolvency. Their schedule of assets and liabilities shows a balance on the right hand side, of about \$100,000. Mr Wood's has given up all his private property, estimated at \$250,000, which goes to make up the

above total of assets.

The failue of Robinson & Co., is a bad one Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour is firm; sales of 300 barrels Howard street at \$8 87 1.2. City Mills is unchanged. Wheat—sales of 5,000 bushels; red at \$2 10 a \$2 17; white, \$2 20 a \$2 25, the highest price since 1837. Corn—sales of 29,000 bushels; white, 87 a 88c; yellow, 88 a 89c. Oats 54 a 56 cents. New York Markets.

New York, March 24.—Cotton is upward and firm. Flour is upward, and a trifle higher. Sales of 5,500 bbls: good Ohio, at \$9 37 1.2 a \$9 75. Wheat is upward and firm. Corn is upward, but not quotably higher; mixed, 100c. Pork is upward, and prices are a trifle higher; old mess, \$14 31 1.4 n \$14 37 1.2 Bear is a trifle higher. 31 1-4 a \$14 37 1-2. Beef is upward and firm. Lard is downward and dull. Ohio whiskey is quiet.

PURE SILVERWARE .-- A Magnificent assortment.-M. W. GALT & BRO. call at ention to their unusually large assortment of Sil

verware, consisting of—
Solid silver Tea Sets, complete. Silver Pitchers, solid silver Castors.

Silver Cups and Saucers, Goblets.
Silver Fish Carvers and Forks, Crumb Scrapers
Cake Knives, Fruit Shovels, Sugar Sifters
Jelly Spoons, Cheese Scoups, Pickle Knives
and Forks. Olive Spoons, Salad Tongs, Vegetable Forks. Fruit Knives, Ice Tongs, Desert Knives, Soup, cream, and gravy Ladles. Ice Cream Knives, Salt Cellars.

Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Tea Strainers. Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, and Forks of every variety.

Breakfast and dinner Coffee Spoons, &c.

Also, a very large assortment of Fancy Silver-ware, suitable for wedding, birth-day, and other The above is by far the largest and most varied assortment ever offered to our customers. Being of our own manufacture, it is warranted pure sil-

ver, and offered at as low rates as similar goods ver, and offered at as low rates as similar goods can be purchased for in any city in this country. M. W. GALT & BRO., Sign of the Golden Eagle, Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets.

SPLENDID PIANOS, Great Bargains!—
The subscriber has just received two more of those very handsome Rosewood Pianos, from frames, seven octaves, which, for richness of tone perecotore sold by the subscriber have given perect satisfaction, and the manufacturer intends to out them at such a low price as to place them

within the reach of every family of moderate Persons wishing to purchase a superior and really reliable Piano of warranted durability are respectfully invited to give these instruments the ost critical examination. They will be disposed of on accommodating terms, either for cash or approved notes, and in every instance a guaranty

vill be given. As there is a growing demand for this partien ar manufacture, the subscriber has made arrange ments for a constant supply.

Great bargains may e expected.
W. C. ZANTZINGER.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC CONNECTED! UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE! ONLY 56 HOURS FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW YORK! AND 36 HOURS TO CINCINNT!!

CHICAGO & MISSISSPPI RAILROAD The only Railroad Route from the Lower
Mississippi to the Atlantic?
TIME FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO ONLY 20 HOURS!
The Steamer WINCHESTER leaves
the Alton wharf boat at St. Louis,
daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, a. m., and
the REINDEER leaves the Alton wharf boat at
St. Louis daily at 5.30, p. m.

Louis daily at 5.30, p. m. The steamers connect at Alton (only 25 miles from St. Louis) with express trains for SPRINGFIELD, BLOOMINGTON, LASALLE, CHICAGO, AND THE EASTERN CITIES. Passengers leaving St. Louis by the steamer

10, a. m., and arrive at Chicago the next morning n time to take the earliest morning trains going Passengers leaving St. Louis by the Reindeer at 5.30, p. m., take the cars at Alton (Saturday ex cepted) at 9 p. m., in time for the evening trains

This line via Chicago and Mississippi, Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island, or Chicago and Aurora railroads, connects with all the rail-roads at Chicago, and affords the most speedy route from St. Louis to points on the Mississippi river, at and above the Upper Rapids, as well as to points on the Illinois river at and above Pekin.
The trains of the C. and M. railroad connect at Carlinville, Virden, Springfield, and Bioomington, with good Stage Lines for Hillsboro', Waverly, Danville, Terre-Haute, Pekin, and Piona, and also with the Great Western Railroad at Springfield, with the Great Western Railroad for Jacksonville, and Decatur, and at Bloomington with the Illinois

THROUGH TICKETS, and Tickets to Chicago, can be had at the offices of the Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the New

York and Eric railroads, St. Louis.

TICKETS TO CHICAGO and all the intermed ate places, can be had at the wharf boat and on the railroad packets, and at the offices o the Chicago and Mississippi, Illinois Central, and Chicago and Rock Island railroads. E. KEATING, Sup't C. & M. R. R.

TAKE NOTICE.

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of every description of Spectacles, from the naving been for a long time engaged in manufac-turing, and adjusting Glasses for the most difficult and defective visions, therefore can with confident guarantee to benefit and improve the sight of all who need.

Call at 418, Pennsylvania avenue, Sign of th arge Spread Eagle-Feb 7 [Organ.] A. O. HOOD.

AND FOR SALE .- The Subscriber will dispose of thirty acres of land, being part of his farm known as Delcarlia, situated near the Little Falls, in Montgomery county, Md., and adjoining the contemplated water-works. It is an excellent piece of land, and both from its fertility and locality is admirably suited for a market garden. Apply to the undersigned, or to his overseer on

Sept 17-tf On H between 19th and 20th sts. THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 55. Just published and for sa e at TAYLOR & MAURYS